

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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JAPAN

Sakurauchi-Gromyko N.Y. Meeting Reported	C 1
Sakurauchi Meets Iranian Counterpart in N.Y.	C 2
Parliamentary Delegation Postpones DPRK Visit	C 2
Nuclear Weapons Suspected Stored at Henoko	C 2
[RYUKYU SHIMPO 10 Jun]	

NORTH KOREA

North Protests SR-71 Infiltration, DMZ Incident	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Denies 'Propaganda' on Military	D 1
VRPR Lauds Yonsei University Demonstration	D 3
DPRK Delegation Leaves Havana on 7 June	D 4
NODONG SINMUN Marks Date of Kim Il-song's Work	D 4
Briefs: Chongnyon Film Shows; Chongnyon Delegations Depart	D 5

SOUTH KOREA

UNC Criticizes Misconduct of North's Guards	E 1
[KOREA HERALD 10 Jun]	
TIMES Views Recent North 'Armed Provocations'	E 1
[KOREA TIMES 10 Jun]	
ROK Minister Discusses Reunification Prospects	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 10 Jun]	
ROK Satisfied With Nonaligned Meeting Results	E 3
[KOREA HERALD 10 Jun]	
Daily Urges Greater Japanese Defense Role	E 4
[HANGUK ILBO 10 Jun]	
ROK Bank Officials Banned From Other Work	E 5
Dispute Over 'Political Summit' Continues	E 5
[KOREA HERALD 10 Jun]	

BURMA

VOPB: People Suffer Under 'Civil War' Costs	G 1
Meeting Prepares for Aid Donors' Tokyo Conference	G 2

KAMPUCHEA

British 'Aggression' Against Argentina Condemned	H 1
PRK Paper Looks at Relations With USSR [KAMPUCHEA]	H 1
Plans for Khmer Geneva Summit Considered Remote [AFP]	H 2
Kampuchea Assails Efforts To Oppose PRK	H 3
Defense Ministry Issues Directives on KPRAF Day	H 5
SRV Radio, TV Delegation Arrives 31 May	H 5

LAOS

Laos, Kampuchea To Exchange Radio, TV Programs	I	1
Souphanouvong Receives First Nepalese Ambassador	I	1
Souphanouvong To Be Invited to Nonaligned Summit	I	1
'Misled' People Surrender to Khong Authorities	I	1

VIETNAM

Delegation Attends French Youth Congress	K	1
SRV Greets MPR on Anniversary of Trade Relations	K	1
Troung Chinh Visits Hanoi Photo Exhibit	K	1
Grain Production, Mobilization Conference Held	K	2
Daily Reports Meeting on Agricultural Contracts	K	2
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 May]		

INDONESIA

Nonaligned Committee Rejects Resolution on Timor	N	1
Foreign Minister Comments on West Africa Tour	N	1
President Suharto Promotes Local Oil Production	N	2
Finance Minister Denies Devaluation Rumors [AFP]	N	3
Government To Reduce Reliance on Oil Income	N	4
Suharto Meets Ministers on Foreign Aid Needs [AFP]	N	4
Floods in South Sumatera Kill 137, Destroy Homes	N	5
Direct Telecommunications System Now in Use	N	5

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Proposes Aid Projects to Western Samoa	O	1
Briefs: Ban on Export of Crude Palm Oil	O	1

SINGAPORE

Senior ASEAN Officials Assemble in Singapore [AFP]	O	1
Briefs: Singapore's External Debt	O	2

SAKURAUCHI-GROMYKO N.Y. MEETING REPORTED

OW100137 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 9 KYODO — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko Wednesday brushed aside Japan's call for bilateral talks on the "unsettled" northern territorial issue but left open the possibility of his visit to Tokyo.

Gromyko's rejection on the territorial problem involving four islands off eastern Hokkaido came during an 80-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. The meeting was held at the New York office of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations at the Japanese request. The two foreign ministers are in New York to attend the second U.N. special session on disarmament.

Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Gromyko that "it is important for Japan-Soviet relations to conclude a peace treaty by resolving the unsettled northern territorial issue." He reportedly stressed that both countries take up the territorial issue on the basis of the 1956 and 1973 joint declarations issued on the occasion of restoration of bilateral ties and the summit of then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, respectively.

Gromyko balked at Sakurauchi's call for talks on the territorial issue, repeating his government's official stance that there was no pending territorial problem between the two countries. Gromyko, Japanese officials said, claimed that there was no reference to "territories" in the 1973 joint statement. But he said "it is certain" that the question of a peace treaty still remains unresolved.

The two nations have not signed a peace treaty although they resumed diplomatic relations in 1956. Japan maintains the position that there can be no peace treaty until the territorial issue involving Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu islands is settled. The islands have been under Soviet occupation since the end of World War II in 1945.

The meeting, the first for Sakurauchi since he became foreign minister on November 30 last year, started at 11 a.m. Wednesday (midnight Thursday Japan time). The two foreign ministers discussed the international situation and bilateral relations.

Sakurauchi asked Gromyko to visit Japan and the Soviet foreign minister said "I am not considering it negatively." The timing of his Tokyo trip is "open," Gromyko was quoted as telling Sakurauchi.

Japanese officials believed Gromyko's response to Sakurauchi's request for his visit to Tokyo was more flexible than before. Previously, Gromyko simply said he would consult with the "leadership" on his Tokyo trip.

At the meeting, Gromyko repeated his government's call for conclusion of a Japan-Soviet treaty of friendship and good neighborly relations. Sakurauchi, however, cited the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on the basis of such a treaty it had with that country, and said it is inconceivable for Japan to conclude a similar treaty with Moscow.

He also expressed Japan's wish for the Soviet Union to exert efforts for a successful conclusion of strategic arms reduction talks with the United States. He told Gromyko that Japan was concerned with deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Soviet Far East.

Gromyko reportedly replied that he was wondering if the United States was earnestly seeking a successful conclusion of the talks but added that his country will make its efforts to bring about positive results.

SAKURAUCHI MEETS IRANIAN COUNTERPART IN N.Y.

OW100147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 9 KYODO -- Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati asked his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi for Japanese Government cooperation to complete construction of a giant Iran-Japan petrochemical complex in southern Iran.

Meeting him at the United Nations building, Velayati also requested that Japan expand oil imports from Iran. The Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project, which is 85 percent complete, has been suspended since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

Sakurauchi, however, only told the Iranian minister that the project should be discussed between parties concerned and suggested that the Japanese Government would not offer direct influence in the matter. Sakurauchi also told Velayati he will discuss the possibility of the expansion of oil imports with ministries concerned.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION POSTPONES DPRK VISIT

OW091339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- A supraparty Diet members league for promotion of friendship with North Korea Wednesday postponed the sending of its delegation to North Korea for discussing with Pyongyang the extension of a fishery agreement between the two countries. The league made the decision at its executive meeting because North Korea indicated recently it would refuse to accept the Japanese mission at the time.

The supraparty league still hopes to send its delegation to Pyongyang for the negotiations before June 30 when the agreement will expire. The league sent a telegram asking North Korea to reconsider the matter.

The league issued a statement by its head, Ohiji Kuno, Liberal-Democratic Party member of the lower house, claiming that the Japanese Government is responsible for the refusal by North Korea because it did not allow the entry of a North Korean delegation to Japan.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUSPECTED STORED AT HENOKO

OW100241 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 10 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] While the storm of the antinuclear movement is raging the world over with the opening of the second UN special session on disarmament, suspicions about nuclear arms being stored on Okinawa have not been dispelled. The suspicions are rather on the rise.

Suspicions about nuclear arms being stored at the Kadena ammunition depot or the Futenma Marine Corps Air Station have been talked about and have then died away over and over again. Of the facilities in question, the Henoko ammunition depot in the Oura Bay area is the one most strongly suspected of storing nuclear arms. Goats and cattle are grazed there on base, thus raising the suspicion that CVX and other lethal nerve gas weapons might also be stored there. The double fence surrounding the area and the presence of eagle-type (dirt-covered) [as published, probably "igloo"-type] ammunition storage warehouses further deepen the suspicion about nuclear arms being stored there.

Even the cry reverberating from the antinuclear rallies in New York does not appear to pervade the chilly concrete walls of the Henoko ammunition depot.

NORTH PROTESTS SR-71 INFILTRATION, DMZ INCIDENT

SK091414 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, have successively committed military provocations against the northern half of the republic.

At around 1005 on 9 June, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are running amok in preparing for a new war in Korea, committed an espionage act by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the airspace above the Kangyong Peninsula in the southwestern part of South Huanghae Province of our country.

Synchronized with this, at around 1025 the same day, the South Korean puppet army perpetrated a military provocation by deploying several armed personnel in the Demilitarized Zone south of Kamsubong on the central frontline who fired rounds from automatic weapons at our People's Army posts opposite the point.

Following this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the SR-71 spy plane into the airspace within the military boundary line, east of Kosong in Kangwon Province of our country.

Such subsequent military provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet army have become more frequent. At the same time Robert Sennwald, who recently crept into South Korea as the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea, positively bolstered the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist hooligans into preparations for war, indiscriminately making antagonistic, absurd remarks that the first mission is to be ready in a combat posture and that he will cope with someone's challenge with a determination of power.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should stop military provocations which block peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and which lead the situation to the brink of war.

In spite of our repeated warnings, they should know that no good consequence will be brought about if they continuously stick to adventurous military provocative maneuvers.

NODONG SINMUN DENIES 'PROPAGANDA' ON MILITARY

SK100300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 10 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 June commentary: "Brigandish Excuse"]

[Text] In recent days the U.S. imperialists have frequently slandered us with malice. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are clinging to their aggressive plot against the Korean people more than ever before.

In an interview with STARS AND STRIPES on 3 June, Wickham, former commander of U.S. forces occupying South Korea, made preposterous remarks about the possibility of a southward invasion, raving about somebody's military buildup and military superiority. Meanwhile, the Washington POST prattled about the North's military buildup and tunnels dug for a southward invasion on the assumption of a massive surprise attack from the North. Those who harbor dark intentions not only suspect others but also try to justify their actions by spreading slanderous rumors against others with fabrications. The U.S. imperialists' false, slanderous propaganda against us is clear proof of this.

Our military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion raved about by the U.S. imperialists are a stark lie and a distortion of our peace-loving policy and the military situation on the Korean Peninsula. It is clear to everybody that we cannot be superior militarily to the United States, which is frantically preparing aggressive forces, including nuclear weapons, for an aggressive war. The United States has a huge military budget. The puppet clique, with the aid of the U.S. imperialists, now has millions of regular army and reserve forces.

It is like a thief crying "stop, thief!" for the U.S. imperialists -- who are planning for a war of invasion against us, a nuclear war, and for years have been staging major war exercises to attack us called Team Spirit -- to rave about the possibility of a southward invasion when we are devoted to peaceful construction.

A vicious objective is behind the U.S. imperialists' false propaganda against us, preposterously linking it to us. Today a spirit of anti-U.S. struggle is growing among the South Korean people. They understand that the U.S. imperialists are not friends or protectors but the chieftains who are forcing national calamities and misery on them and trampling on their sovereignty. They are joining the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting "Yankee, go home."

With the anniversary of the Korean war -- a war of aggression started by the U.S. imperialists -- approaching on 25 June, voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists' forced occupation of South Korea, their aggressive policy and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea are heard throughout the world. Heard among the American people are voices opposing the forceful occupation of South Korea.

With preposterous and false propaganda, the U.S. imperialists are trying to appease growing anti-U.S. opinion at home and abroad and to fabricate an excuse for a permanent occupation of South Korea. It is also a part of their intention to cover up intolerable crimes of acquiescing in a slaughter committed against the South Korean people by mobilizing armed forces. Wickham feverishly supports the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and is slandering us. It is a brigandish excuse for Wickham to describe U.S. troops occupying South Korea as a deterrent force to prevent an invasion. It is well known even to a child that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are forces of aggression stationed here to fulfill an aggressive ambition. It is nothing but a smokescreen to justify their military buildup in South Korea and maneuvers to provoke a new war that the U.S. imperialists are raving about the North's military superiority and the possibility of a southward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to achieve their ambition of dominating Korea are becoming more wicked. The U.S. imperialists are continuing to strengthen the U.S. troops and puppet armed forces, shipping into South Korea modern military hardware such as modern fighter-bombers, close-support aircraft, tanks and machineguns. In particular, they are trying to deploy the neutron bombs and medium-range missiles -- the most brutal weapons created by man.

South Korea is a warehouse of weapons, including nuclear weapons. A U.S. Defense Department official has said that the weapons, including the nuclear weapons, deployed in South Korea today are not for defense but for the purpose of a preemptive attack.

With a war plan, including a nuclear war plan, in place and raving about a preemptive strike and annihilation of the enemy in the initial stages of war, the U.S. imperialists are frantically staging provocative military exercises.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war, the tense situation in our country is being exacerbated. A dangerous situation that could ignite the flames of war at any time is being created.

A war plan has not been devised by us but by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean stooges. The source of war is in the South, not the North. The possibility of provocations leading to war are in the South, not the North.

Despite such stern facts, the U.S. imperialists are devoted to dirty slanderous acts of propaganda. This is an ignominious act. The U.S. imperialists are war maniacs who are trying to provoke a new war in Korea. They are vicious aggressors.

The U.S. bosses openly say that they will use armed force to ensure the strategic value of the Korean Peninsula. This means that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' ambition for an invasion of Korea. No matter how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists may conduct slanderous propaganda under the mask of peace, they will never be able to conceal their dirty nature. Nothing can justify the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their maneuvers to provoke a new war.

The U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea along with all their aggressive armed forces and nuclear weapons without delay and accept our proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. If the United States continues to cling to maneuvers to provoke a war against the Korean people, it will only hasten its destruction.

VRPR LAUDS YONSEI UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK092240 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 8 June, 3,000 students at Yonsei University held an antigovernment rally and staged a demonstration, scattering leaflets reading: "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" "We oppose U.S. support for the Chon Tu-Hwan regime!" and "Bring the loan scandal to light!"

To disperse the demonstration by the Yonsei University students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized many policemen. The riot police rushed at the students firing tear gas shells. Infuriated at this, the students continued a vehement struggle for an hour and a half, throwing stones at the riot police.

Such a struggle by the Yonsei University students is an eruption of the accumulated resentment and rancor against the Chon Tu-hwan military regime and the United States for instigating and defending it. It is a just, patriotic struggle reflecting the people's will and aspirations. This is proved by the slogans the Yonsei University students shouted that day. Students' demands for the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan are a righteous call reflecting the people's will and aspirations.

Since the first day when the Chon Tu-hwan military regime seized power with U.S. support, it has triggered all kinds of treacherous acts, persisting in fascism, war and division. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has sought fascism while babbling about democracy, pursued division while raving about reunification, engaged in the illicit accumulation of wealth while clamoring about the eradication of irregularities and corruption, has indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and killed patriotic masses aspiring democracy and reunification to secure their own happiness, prosperity and power. This has reduced South Korea to a lawless world where fascist dictatorship prevails.

The real culprit in Mrs. Chang's loan scandal, which has given rise to criticism at home and abroad, is Chon Tu-hwan himself. The people are indignant.

The demonstration by the Yonsei University students, an explosion of their resentment against antidemocratic, antipopular and antinational crimes, is natural and prudent. The slogan against the U.S. support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is a just call reflecting the people's unanimous demand and aspirations.

As is well known, to carry out a policy of aggression in Korea, the United States put the heinous fascist dictator and murderer Chon Tu-hwan in power and instigated him to suppression of the people, war and division. In fact, the United States is the basic obstacle to the realization of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also the United States that has exacted miseries and sufferings on our masses. This is confirmed by the course on which the U.S. aggressors have committed crimes in the past 37 years. Our masses and students, who witnessed and experienced the U.S. crimes, have vigorously staged the anti-U.S. struggle since the Kwangju incident. The anti-U.S. struggle of the Yonsei University students against U.S. support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime is linked to the arson at the Kwangju and Pusan U.S. cultural centers and the struggle of the Kangwon University students who staged the anti-U.S. demonstration, burning the stars and stripes. Their struggle is a reflection of anti-U.S. struggle spirit increasing among the people with each passing day.

The anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle by the Yonsei University students is a just patriotic struggle enjoying the people's unanimous support. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed a fascist tyranny by cracking down on the just patriotic struggle of the Yonsei University students with bayonets and by arresting several students. This is a truculent challenge to our masses aspiring democracy and reunification and an intolerable crime.

It is useless for the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to thwart the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle with bayonets. Where there is tyranny, there must be resistance; where there is resistance, there must be struggle. The masses of all walks of life and students living for justice and patriotism, aspiring democracy and reunification, will continue to stage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle, not yielding to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression.

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES HAVANA ON 7 JUNE

SK091622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Havana on June 7 after attending the foreign ministers conference of the Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned countries, according to a report.

It was seen off at the airport by Pelegrin Torras, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, other personages concerned and Ambassador Yi In-chun and officials of the Korean Embassy in Havana.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS DATE OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK091609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday dedicated an article to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Become Excellent Party Workers as Required by the Party and People", a work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After the liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the central party school under difficult and complex circumstances and wisely led the overall work of party cadres training. On June 7, 1947, he again gave an on-the-spot guidance to the central party school on the first anniversary of its foundation and made a historical speech there.

In his work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave programmatic teachings on rearing competent party workers who would firmly defend the party's unity and solidarity, always go among the people to powerfully push ahead with economic construction by rousing them, intensify the struggle against the reactionary elements and know how to correctly push ahead with the party's united front policy.

Noting that the policies expounded by the great leader in his work served as an important compass in strengthening our party in every way and accelerating the building of a new democratic Korea, the article says:

After publishing this work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published "The Essence of Educational Work of the Party School Is To Temper the Student's Party Spirit," "You Must Become Advanced Combatants of the Working Masses Faithful to the Party and the Revolution," "Let Us Train Active Party Workers" and other works at different stages of the developing revolution, gave consistent guidance and showed a bright road of rearing competent party workers who would strengthen the party's unity and cohesion and powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction.

The ideas and policies elucidated by him in the work display great vitality, applied to our party construction and revolutionary practice.

The problem of national cadres has been brilliantly solved in our country today, with the result that the party and economic work and the work of all domains and all fields of the revolution and construction are carried out by the cadres reared by our party.

This is a great feat performed by the great leader in the strengthening and development of our party and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FILM SHOWS -- Pyongyang, June 3 -- Film receptions were recently held at the DPRK embassies in China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Vietnam and Albania on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), according to a report. Invited to the film receptions were personages of party and power bodies, public organisations, friendship organisations and press organs of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of various countries. "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem", "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People", "Chongnyon Advancing Along the Road of Chuche", "Visit of the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe to Japan" and other Korean films were screened there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 2 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS DEPART -- Pyongyang, June 5 -- The delegation of traders and industrialists in Saitama Prefecture under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), headed by Song Won-kun, vice-chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, and the delegation of the Association of Medical Workers of Chongnyon headed by Pak Il, director of the association, left Pyongyang on June 4 by air after visiting the homeland. On the same day, Hwang Ki-son, residing in the United States, and Choe Cha-ok residing in Canada, left here by air after visiting the homeland. During their stay in the homeland, the compatriots visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places. They went sightseeing to Mt. Kumgang, the place of scenic beauty, and visited their native villages to have emotion-charged reunions with their families and relatives from whom they had been separated for scores of years. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 5 Jun 82 SK]

UNC CRITICIZES MISCONDUCT OF NORTH'S GUARDS

SK100220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Panmunjom -- The U.N. Command yesterday charged that North Korean security guards at the Joint Security Area (JSA) "have displayed unprofessional and undisciplined behavior" in the past several weeks.

U.S. Army Capt. David M. Owens, UNC-side security officer of the Joint Security Force, made the charge at a security officers meeting with his North Korean counterpart here at 11 a.m.

The most serious violation cited by Owens was made last Thursday when a North Korean guard pulled his pistol out of his holster and pointed it at a UNC guard who was performing routine duties at the UNC checkpoint on the east end of the Sachon Bridge.

Owen told his North Korean counterpart Capt. Pak Chung-kun that the guard's conduct "was a grave violation of the armistice agreement."

Additional charges of misconduct against North Korean guards he cited included: Unholstering a pistol May 18; dropping more than 200 propaganda leaflets on the UNC side of the JSA May 22; making obscene and threatening gestures at UNC personnel on the same day; and illegally crossing the MDL and throwing a bag of North Korean-made orange drop candy on the roof of a UNC guardpost last Wednesday.

The UNC security officer presented several pictures of North Korean guards engaging in these wrongdoings, but Pak refused to accept the photo evidence. Pak claimed that his security guards did not pull out pistols but were taking pictures with cameras shaped like pistols. The meeting ended 54 minutes later.

TIMES VIEWS RECENT NORTH 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

SK100138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Shooting in DMZ"]

[Text] Beginning in the latter part of April this year, the North Korean regime has regularly used a unique method of armed provocation through firing by its guards assigned to the truce line area against us.

In view of the repeated armed provocations of this sort by the North in recent days at 20-day intervals in the Demilitarized Zone, we cannot but feel as concerned as ever, in fact, which should mean something in the minds of the Pyongyang masterminds to intensify their challenges to the republic in the South overtly.

In the latest firing incident, which occurred Monday afternoon, North Korean guards directed machine-gun fire at South Korean positions in the DMZ for eight minutes, according to a revelation by the Defense Ministry. This was the third such action by North Koreans in the DMZ this year, as we recall. North Korean soldiers fired some 800 rounds from automatic weapons and 82 mm recoilless rifles in the central DMZ on April 21 and another shooting took place also in the DMZ on May 17.

Our particular attention is drawn to the fact that the North Korean soldiers have perpetrated shooting incidents using automatic weapons and recoilless rifles, not mere rifle firing, at South Korean guards in the truce line area. Under no circumstances should we underestimate or overlook these successive firing incidents by the North at this juncture, which must be considered an outright scheme of armed challenges to the South, overriding the armistice agreement in a routine way.

Immediately, the clique in Pyongyang must have attempted to turn the internal attention of North Korean brethren to external issues by escalating tension along the DMZ. In the face of these firing incidents, we take note that North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song is confronted by various grave problems in constructing the so-called Kim family monarchy, which is the first of its kind even in the communist world.

It is highly probable that Pyongyang has no other alternative but to resort to creating tension in the truce line area, while seeking an excuse from external affairs in the unprecedentedly difficult situation facing the communist regime.

In effect, our security authorities are urged to place themselves on alert against the renewal of armed provocation by the North, which may well come at intervals in the days ahead, judging from the recent instances. Our military strategists should closely weigh such routine shooting incidents which are considered part of a well-calculated Pyongyang plot.

We are also keenly concerned about the conspicuous trend these days for the Pyongyang regime to drastically increase its outward violations of the armistice accord. We recall that the North Korean communists had committed shooting incidents routinely along the 38th Parallel prior to their all-out armed invasion in the Korean war in the early 1950's.

Because of chronic shooting incidents at that time, our military commanders were said to have failed to make a correct judgement of the actual outbreak of the war for some time thereafter, thus taking it merely as many shooting incidents by the communist troops.

We are once again reminded of this most precious historic lesson in the current South-North confrontation, calling upon our defense leaders to maintain a water-tight security posture against the potential foe in the North.

ROK MINISTER DISCUSSES UNIFICATION PROSPECTS

SK100155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik predicted yesterday that relations between South and North Korea will have a better chance to increase contacts and cooperation when Kim Il-song dies.

Giving a lecture on the government's unification policy at Youngnam National University in Taegu, Son forecast that Kim's death will inevitably bring forth a collective power system which will be more practical than ideological.

"Accordingly," he said, "Korean leaders will face a good chance to seek mutual benefits through increased contacts and cooperation."

He said that it is not necessary to be pessimistic over the prospects for unification, pointing out that no other countries with a long history and cultural tradition have ever failed to achieve unification, that there is no country which has a stronger desire for unification than Korea, that North Korea will change eventually in accordance with the changes being made in the communist world and that Korea's industrial development will become a new driving force for unification.

He predicted further that the North Korean scheme for unification through violence will be weakened once Seoul's relations with Beijing and Moscow are improved.

Some major projects which should be done in preparation for unification, according to the unification minister, are:

- Political and social stability should be maintained in the South so that North Korea will cease its attempts at an armed aggression.
- Inter-Korea exchanges should be conducted to prevent national heterogeneity and restore inter-Korea reconciliation and confidence.
- International environment should be improved lest the unification should be adversely affected by a possible break in the balance of power maintained by world powers.
- Inter-Korea dialogue should be resumed not only for peaceful unification but also to prevent a miscalculated war feared to be triggered by North Korea.
- National support for Seoul's unification policy should be achieved.

ROK SATISFIED WITH NONALIGNED MEETING RESULTS

SK100131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

[By Choe Nam-hyun]

[Text] The North Korean failure to have the Nonaligned Movement endorse its proposal concerning the Korean question at the Havana meeting May 31-June 6 foretells the movement will not serve as Pyongyang's stage for propaganda against the Seoul Government.

The 15-member North Korean delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ho Tam, is said to have lobbied tenaciously to include in the final declaration of the meeting paragraphs demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Republic of Korea, the dissolution of the U.N. Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a lasting peace agreement.

However, the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau came up with a compromise proposal, rejecting the North Korean demands.

The final declaration reads the participating ministers reaffirmed the support for the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland and the efforts to achieve this goal free from all foreign interference, in accordance with the principles of the July 4 joint communique signed between Seoul and Pyongyang in 1972.

The conference, it said, expressed the hope that the fulfillment of the Korean people's desire would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

The consistent government position has been to solve the Korean question through dialogue with the participation of the two directly concerned parties -- South and North Korea.

The government is satisfied with preventing the Pyongyang regime from winning the nonaligned consensus in supporting the proposal contained in the Cuban-drafted declaration and with the inclusion instead, of "peaceful unification" based on the 1972 joint communique.

The North Korean demands, including the one for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area, are negotiable only between South and North Korea without outside intervention.

Since the Lusaka nonaligned summit in 1970, nonaligned conferences have backed North Korea on inter-Korean issues. The Pyongyang regime began to make efforts for the diplomatic isolation of the Republic of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South since it was admitted to the Nonaligned movement in 1975.

At the 1979 Havana summit meeting, North Korea put through biased paragraphs, supporting the position of only one of the two directly concerned parties, in cooperation with the host country of Cuba.

In an effort to recover from its failure at the 1979 nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in New Delhi, which excluded inter-Korean issues, the North Korean regime tried every scheme possible to achieve its goal at the Havana meeting this year.

However, the government, which has developed substantive relations with moderate nonaligned countries since the early 1970's with its economic strength, was promised their full support for its stand on the Korean question in advance of the Havana meeting, it was learned.

The moderate countries, with a well-organized support for the government position up to the last minute, foiled the North Korean attempt to achieve a favorable consensus. A diplomatic course said the Havana outcome is the result of Korea's increased national strength and its well-organized and positive diplomacy.

Even a proposal, made by North Korea at the meeting, to designate Sept. 1 as the nonaligned day drew little attention from the participating countries.

Although India and North Korea are competing for the venue right for the 1985 nonaligned summit conference, the source said, Pyongyang is ready to give up the competition.

The government's diplomatic fete at the Havana meeting will help reinforce its position at the September summit meeting in Baghdad.

DAILY URGES GREATER JAPANESE DEFENSE ROLE

SK100400 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan Must Share More of the Defense Burden -- the U.S. Military Strategy and Our Concern"]

[Excerpt] In early May, U.S. President Reagan announced a five-point foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. The first item was a military realignment of the Western bloc. How the United States will realign its defense posture against the Soviet Union throughout in the world is uncertain.

However, we would like to point out that the present defense posture in the western Pacific is not strong enough to absorb the move of the U.S. troops from there to other parts of the world.

On many occasions, the United States has called for Japan and Korea to share more of the defense, thus reaching a fiscal limit. We are, indeed, making our utmost efforts to bolster our defense capabilities and to share the burden with the United States.

Japan, in response to the demand of the United States, can do much more. First, it is believed that Japan, in order to build up its defense posture, should abandon the principle of appropriating less than 1 percent of its GNP for defense. Without an increase in its defense budget and augmentation of military hardware, the defense of the archipelagoes of Japan and the defense of the sea lanes in East Asia and the Pacific, which the United States urges Japan to undertake, will be nothing more than a plan on the drawing board.

Second, if it is difficult for Japan to bolster its own defense capabilities, Japan must do its best to help those countries jointly sharing the military defense burden in east Asia.

As a free democratic state, Japan must reconsider its negligence in the Pacific region. On this occasion, we would like to emphasize the necessity for strengthening defense cooperation among Korea, the United States and Japan -- which all stand on the same line of defense.

ROK BANK OFFICIALS BANNED FROM OTHER WORK

SK090202 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP) -- In the wake of South Korea's recent financial scandals, the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination has banned officials of local banking institutions from engaging in any curb loan activities or other jobs.

The bank supervisory body said Wednesday it has directed the heads of city banks to prohibit their employees from holding any other jobs and to require bank official engaged in other business activities to leave office by July.

The banks were also instructed to closely watch their employees whose family members own their own firms, lest the officials take advantage of their banking positions.

The supervisory body warned that stern actions would be instituted against presidents and officials of local banks unless they faithfully implemented the instructions.

DISPUTE OVER 'POLITICAL SUMMIT' CONTINUES

SK100225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties continue to remain at odds mainly over the number of participants for the proposed "political summit" and a meeting of their secretaries-general, originally scheduled for yesterday morning, was called off because of the absence of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

DKP Secretary-General Yu Han-yol stayed away from the meeting in accordance with a decision by the party that it will first wait for a reply by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) to the "I want to meet you" proposal made by party President Yu Chi-song to President Chon Tu-hwan last week.

Following a party strategy meeting earlier in the day, the DKP secretary-general visited his DJP counterpart Kwon Il-hyon at his National Assembly office to inform him of the DKP decision and reiterated that the forthcoming summit should be exclusive between President Chon and DKP President Yu, without the representation of the Korea National Party.

Kwon was reported to have told the DKP secretary-general that the upcoming summit should be represented by all parties since the purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and means to settle national issues, particularly the recent curb loan scandal.

The DKP is scheduled to hold a party officers' meeting this morning, the outcome of which will determine the future of the political summit.

A political source said that the prospect of a summit is now quite flexible since the DKP is steadfast in its original stand.

Meanwhile, the DJP secretary-general told reporters that the summit cannot be held if procedural matters are not arranged in advance. He said the summit is not mandatory, even though one is desirable for the conclusion of the loan scandal.

Kwon said no date has been set for the summit pending the settlement of procedural matters.

VOPB: PEOPLE SUFFER UNDER 'CIVIL WAR' COSTS

BK071307 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Unattributed article: "People Are Sinking in a Quagmire of Troubles Because of the Military Government's Budget"]

[Excerpts] On 27 March of this year, the so-called chief of staff said as long as insurgency exists, obstacles will remain in the way of building socialism and peace in the country. He then called for further implementation of the task laid down at the fourth party congress, which calls for the eradication of insurgency.

According to the budget released this year by the military government's assembly, more than kyat 1374.6 million is allocated to the Defense Department under government expenditures. Since the total amount listed under government expenditures is only kyat 4.107.1 million, the defense budget constitutes 33.47 percent of the total government expenditure. For many years now the military government has used about one-third of its total expenditure for the so-called defense budget, which is in fact funds for waging an internal civil war. This year, it plans to use more than one-third of the budget expenditures.

While increasing military expenditures and expanding their regiments, divisions and weaponry, members of the military government repeatedly claimed that insurgent groups have been broken up and are fleeing in disarray, that they exist only in frontier areas, and that only elements engaging in criminal and smuggling activities remain. Allow us, then, to pose this question: Are so-called saboteurs, criminals and smugglers the cause of the problems Burma is facing today, or is it the civil war in our country? The answer is: The civil war, which has continued now for more than 34 years.

Since its usurpation of power, the military government has been intensifying the civil war. In order to achieve victory through military means, the military government has launched many military operations against what it calls a handful of insurgents, insurgents seeking refuge in frontier areas and criminal smugglers. These include major operations like the king conqueror operation in 1979.

Throughout these years, keeping the interests of the people in mind, the Burma Communist Party (BCP) was repeatedly made proposals and tried to justly end the civil war. In September 1980, giving due consideration to the conditions at home and throughout the world as well as to the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in Burma, the BCP again submitted proposals and negotiated on six issues. They were: To end the civil war and to build peace in the country, to grant full democratic rights to the people, to achieve national unity, to raise the standard of living of the people, to oppose the two world hegemonists particularly Soviet social-imperialism, and to maintain and safeguard world peace.

The main problem facing Burma today is not -- as the military clique professes it to be -- a socioeconomic problem arising from crime, blackmarketeering, and insurgency. It is a political problem; in other words, it is the civil war, which is an extension of the political problem. Instead of settling such a political problem through patient, frank and aboveboard negotiations on the basis of equality, the military government has tried to achieve at the negotiating table what it could not win on the battlefield; that is, to abolish the BCP, the people's army and the base areas.

In his speech, the so-called chief of staff said that efforts had been made both politically and militarily to completely eradicate insurgency. His speech, which revealed the true nature of the military clique, also clearly showed that their purpose of entering into negotiations was not to justly end the civil war but to, in their words, end insurgency or to end the existence of the BCP and people's revolutionary forces.

Since its unilateral abrogation of the 1980 negotiations to end the civil war and build peace in the country, the military government has stepped up military operations to defeat the BCP and the people's revolutionary forces. The people's funds are being squandered away in waging a reactionary civil war.

Although the military government claims that it has increased spending in the health and education sectors, the increases are negligible when compared to the increase in military spending. Military expenditures are also financed from special funds and capital expenditures. While increasing its military expenditures, the military government is also increasing taxes.

Tax collection has doubled in 1981-82, as compared to the amount collected in 1975-76. Plans are being made to collect up to kyat 3,958.8 million in taxes this year, and if last year's collection is any yardstick, the amount is likely to increase even more. Most of the taxes collected come from the people. New taxes have also been introduced since last year, such as the water tax and the irrigation tax.

On the basis of 34 million people in the country, everybody -- from the youngest to the oldest -- will have to pay kyat 116.43 in taxes this year. It means that between 10 and 11 percent of a person's income is paid to the military government in the form of taxes. Since the military expenditures amount to kyat 1,374.6 million, kyat 34.73 out of every kyat 100 collected in taxes is going to the cost of waging the civil war.

The military government ignores the people's hardships in daily life, their tax burden and their debts but blatantly clamors for the defeat of the Communist Party and the eradication of the people's revolutionary forces. People will continue to sink in the quagmire of troubles under the military government, as they had under the Antifascist People's Freedom League government which also sang the same old song of eradicating insurgency.

MEETING PREPARES FOR AID DONORS' TOKYO CONFERENCE

BK071422 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting to prepare for the conference of World Bank-sponsored consortium of aid donor countries for Burma to be held in Tokyo in July, was held at the Foreign Ministry annex in Rangoon at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, and ambassadors from aid donor countries. At the meeting, Thura U Tun Tin explained the economic cooperation programs between Burma and members of the consortium of aid donor countries. Questions raised by the ambassadors were answered by the Burmese side.

Ambassadors from Australia, Finland, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan, Britain and the United States, resident representatives of the United Nations Development Program and the European Economic Community, and responsible officials of embassies concerned were present at the meeting.

The Burmese side also comprised Deputy Ministers for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shhein and U Aye Ko, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Tin Ohn and responsible officials concerned. The meeting ended at 1200.

BRITISH 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST ARGENTINA CONDEMNED

BK281317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 28 May 82

[PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement issued in Phnom Penh on 28 May]

[Text] According to Western news agencies, after making repeated war threats the British Government recently sent its forces to land on the Malvinas Islands and, using naval and air forces, launched large-scale attacks on the Argentine military bases on the islands. This U.S.-supported flame of war created in the course of the Argentina-Britain negotiations has clearly exposed London's schemes in advance of these negotiations to increase its military forces for a prepared operation in order to impose its colonialist yoke on the Malvinas Islands.

All the barbarous acts of aggression against the Republic of Argentina's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity constitute a grave threat to peace and security in the south Atlantic region and the world as a whole. All these acts have been most strongly condemned by progressive opinion throughout the world, as well as by the British people.

In supporting the British aggression against Argentina, the United States has exposed its aggressive, imperialist nature in seeking every opportunity for its imperialist interest, opposing the independence and sovereignty of mankind and destroying peace and security in the world.

The PRK Government and people vehemently condemn the British aggression and demand that Britain and the United States immediately end this dangerous military adventure and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Argentina.

PRK PAPER LOOKS AT RELATIONS WITH USSR

BK041010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "A Bond That Always Remains Firm" -- date not given]

[Text] Bonds between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are not new. Relations were established 26 years ago, on 15 May 1956 when the embassies of the two countries in New Delhi exchanged letters on diplomatic relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Since then, relations between the two states and the affectionate ties between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples have been bound harmoniously. These sacred bonds diminished gradually due to the hostile policies pursued by Sihanouk and Lon Nol -- lackeys of the imperialists -- and relations were severed totally by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists. However, the sentiments between our two peoples have remained firm.

Following liberation on 7 January 1979, that is, after the genocidal regime was totally toppled, the PRK was born and a genuine socialist regime was adopted by the Kampuchean people. The bonds between our two states were reestablished and they have become more significant and splendid than ever before. The Soviet Union has given unreserved support and assistance, materially and morally, to the Kampuchean people who have just emerged from the abyss of death. Based on the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the bonds between the PRK and the Soviet Union have been strengthened and expanded with every passing day. Delegations of our party, government and social organizations have regularly exchanged visits. This has enabled the prestige of the PRK to soar even higher in the international arena and for the Kampuchean leaders and people to gain valuable experiences in the defense and construction of their country on the road to socialism.

Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRK, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union where he was warmly and cordially received by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister of the USSR. The warm reception accorded the Kampuchean delegation everywhere it went and the fraternal talks held in a friendly atmosphere reflected the Soviet Union's unswerving support for the PRK's advance toward genuine socialism -- which is a great contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. During their talks, Comrades Hun Sen and Andrey Gromyko expressed common views on the various urgent international issues discussed. This is because our two countries have a similar stand and goals in the struggle for peace and detente in the world. This visit was a new, powerful step of victory and a tie that tightens the fraternal bonds between the two countries and expands their all-round cooperation on a broader basis in the true interests of the two peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. The outcome of this visit also reflects the Soviet Union's unswerving stand in support of the policies of the three Indochinese countries which desire good relations with the ASEAN countries and seek to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The PRK and the USSR have also declared their readiness to normalize and develop relations with the PRC on the basis of the generally-recognized principles of peaceful coexistence and, above all, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Despite the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are mustering the reactionary Khmers -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- to form a so-called tripartite coalition government to replace the defunct genocidal Pol Pot government, with the sincere support and assistance of the socialist countries -- especially the Soviet Union which is the strong bulwark -- and the progressive and peace and justice-loving forces throughout the world, the PRK's prestige is soaring in the international arena with every passing day.

At a banquet held for Comrade Hun Sen in Moscow on 20 May, Comrade Gromyko said: Unfortunately fraternal Kampuchea does not yet hold its rightful place in the United Nations. However, the time will come when the genuine Kampuchean representatives will take their rightful place in the United Nations.

The Kampuchean people are firmly safeguarding their national independence and revolutionary gains and advancing step by step toward socialism as a contribution to defending peace and stability in the world. No reactionary force can break the bonds of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the PRK and USSR.

PLANS FOR KHMER GENEVA SUMMIT CONSIDERED REMOTE

BK060727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Jun (AFP) -- Cambodia's three main anti-Vietnamese groups, continuing a kind of hesitation waltz toward some possible form of unity, today seemed far from a "secret" summit in Geneva proposed over the weekend.

Sources close to former Premier Son Sann said he had not yet even received a formal invitation to the "secret meeting" suggested by ex-Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. "This has happened in the past," said a close aide to Son Sann. "When it comes down to it, sometimes there has been no invitation at all."

In Beijing, Prince Sihanouk's office said Friday that Prime Minister Khieu Samphan of the ousted Khmer Rouge government, the third party to a proposed coalition, had already agreed to take part in the proposed Geneva talks.

But Khmer Rouge officials in Bangkok said as far as they knew there had been no change that would permit an early breakthrough in the Western-backed bid to unite the resistance to Vietnam's 150,000-200,000 troops in Cambodia. "Everybody is trying to hide the ball," said a Khmer Rouge diplomat. "But nothing seems to have changed."

Efforts to assemble a tripartite government have been bogged down in deep mutual mistrust, especially disagreement between Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge over power-sharing in any future alliance.

The goal of the coalition is to submerge within itself the identity of the deposed but United Nations-recognized Khmer Rouge, in order to boost the diplomatic and military fight to restore Cambodian neutrality.

The ousted government has been widely denounced for its brutal ultra-revolutionary rule from 1975 until the Vietnamese invaded in December 1978.

A senior aide to Son Sann said his group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), had already approved the terms of "at least two" separate draft proposals for a coalition. "We have accepted one draft proposal after another, but we have not heard anything more from any other party," Gaffar Peang-Meth said in a telephone interview. Mr Gaffar, KPNLF deputy secretary general in charge of diplomatic and international affairs, declined to disclose who had made the draft proposals, but said two were recent, one of them "within the last week or two." He stressed that Mr Son Sann, currently said to be on tour inside Cambodia, remained "determined to form a coalition government quickly."

Western diplomats in Bangkok generally believes the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, reassured by unstinting Chinese support, will continue to resist any reduction on their grip of power.

The Khmer Rouge are known to be demanding respect for four cardinal principles before joining a coalition -- tripartism, retention of the legal status of their deposed Democratic Kampuchea state institutions, consensus in decision-making and the non-preponderance of any of the three parties.

Prince Sihanouk's call for a "secret" summit drew attention to the on-again, off-again tripartite meetings that have failed to make any headway so far.

At a February meeting in Beijing, Khieu Samphan and the prince, who heads a faction of his own, agreed in principle on an alliance, but Son Sann was absent because, he later said, "the invitation came too late."

Analysts said the prince's mischievous, non-sequitur call for a "secret" summit may have reflected a conviction no such tripartite meeting is likely to take place soon.

Sihanouk left Beijing yesterday for his exile home in Pyongyang, North Korea, after a stay of over a month. The prince's personal contacts with journalists during his stay in Beijing were unusually restricted by the Chinese, according to a personal message from him made available here to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

KAMPUCHEA ASSAILS EFFORTS TO OPPOSE PRK

BK031353 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Jun 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Bad Dream of the Reactionary Khmers and Their Posses" -- date not given]

[Text] It is well known that before the great victory of 7 January 1979, that is, at a time when our Kampuchean people were suffering untold misery in a sea of blood and tears under the iron yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, no one had ever heard about Son Sann's so-called Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Meanwhile, despite a threat on his life, the drowning king, Sihanouk, was still dreaming about the day when he would return to oppress the Kampuchean people.

The revolutionary current has toppled and pushed the diabolic Democratic Kampuchean regime out of our beloved territory and the Kampuchean people have regained their usurped rights and freedoms and have been rebuilding and stabilizing their livelihood. With firm confidence in justice and charged by a potent desire to carry out the tasks of national defense and construction, the prestige of the new Kampuchea has soared high in the international arena. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

For more than 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has overcome all difficulties, tests and trials and has further plunged the enemy into an impasse. The propaganda carried out by the three reactionary Khmer groups about the so-called liberation of our people has failed to fool the Kampuchean people who have already dropped the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Son Sann-Sihanouk groups into the dustbin of history.

The 37th UN General Assembly to be held in September is drawing near. No matter how hard they have tried, the Beijing expansionists together with the ASEAN countries still have not been able to manipulate the three reactionary Khmer groups to form a new corpse in the shape of a tripartite coalition government to replace the Democratic Kampuchean cadaver. From September 1981, when these three groups blindly met in Singapore, to date, their fierce conflict over the power has remained bitter and tense. They are fighting for a power that they have not yet obtained.

Valet Son Sann, who is backed by the ASEAN countries, has demanded the post of prime minister and complained that the Pol Pot clique has demanded too many shares of power. The murderous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, whose boss is the Beijing expansionist clique, has boasted that since they are the cat's paws in massacring the Kampuchean people, they should have the greatest share of power. Capricious king Sihanouk is the most humble. Sihanouk has declared that he would not ask for anything in return for his participation. But after the two other groups reach an agreement, they should not forget to share some of the power with him.

As for the Thai authorities who have allowed the reactionary Khmers to use Thai territory as a base for their efforts to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution, they have been very worried that this Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's visit to Beijing on 9 May was aimed solely at begging the Chinese authorities to forcing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to relax its attitude and consent to share their power by allowing Son Sann to lead the so-called coalition government. But Sitthi Sawetsila was very disappointed because the Chinese authorities declared their resolute support for their stepchild -- the Democratic Kampuchean corpse -- and persisted on keeping the important shares of power in this shadow coalition government for the Pol Pot clique.

China's desire does not conform with that of the ASEAN countries. Following his return from Beijing, the Thai foreign minister admitted that there is still a great deal of mistrust and conflict among the reactionary Khmer groups. The differences among the bosses reflect the differences among their lackeys.

We warn the Thai authorities against giving shelter to the reactionary Khmers so they can carry out their campaign of subversion against the Kampuchean revolution in the same way as the BANGKOK POST did in its 7 May issue in which it admitted that time is not on the Khmer Rouge's side.

The Kampuchean revolution is still advancing. No reactionary force can reverse the wheel of history. The great victories scored by the Kampuchean people in the last 3 years and the current stable situation in Kampuchea are proofs attesting that the PRK Government is the sole legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people in the international arena.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVES ON KPRAF DAY

BK051144 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Defense Ministry General Political Department 31 May guidance on implementation of KPRP Central Committee's 22 May circular on celebration of KPRAF Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] With reference to the circular of the party Central Committee dated 22 May 1982, No 160-CPCC, concerning the traditional day of the KPRAF and the army-people solidarity day to be held on 19 June 1982, the Ministry of National Defense would like to issue a number of directives to all units of the armed forces as follows:

1. All units of the provinces, municipalities, brigades and schools and battalions attached to the Ministry of National Defense must launch a month of emulation from 19 May to 19 June 1982. The content of the emulation drive is as follows: Fight and prepare to fight to fulfill all tasks; properly launch the mass agitation work; properly observe discipline and maintain unity; be outstanding in training and study; and take good care of weapons and equipment. All these stipulations are based on the questions of army-people solidarity, assistance to the people in production and building of the armed forces.
2. All units must organize meetings in a grand manner on 19 Jun 1982 and see to it that the speech by Comrade Heng Samrin and the article by the comrade minister of national defense are widely studied throughout the armed forces so as to help develop the present army and expand the characters and traditions of the Issarak army.
3. All units must closely cooperate with the authorities and people, must assist and provide protection for the holding of meetings by ensuring security and good order and protecting the people's property, and must organize artistic shows, the screening of movies, sports contests and traditional games and entertainment. Local Vietnamese experts and VPA units must be invited to attend.
4. All units must organize visits to wounded and sick cadres and combatants in hospitals, to families of cadres and combatants who have rendered good services to the revolution, and to families of fallen heroes. A campaign must be launched to clean and beautify tombs and to pay tribute to monuments of the fallen Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants.
5. All units must organize a proper reception for all delegations of mass organizations, authorities and people visiting them.
6. All units must whip up a propaganda campaign through photo exhibitions, conversation and newspaper and radio articles on that traditional day and tales about good men and good work of the armed forces.
7. All units of brigades, provinces, municipalities and schools and battalions attached to the Ministry of National Defense must take existing local conditions into consideration in order to implement all the above-mentioned points properly.

After having implemented them, all units must sum up experience and report the results to the General Political Department.

Issued on 31 May 1982

[Signed] Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department

SRV RADIO, TV DELEGATION ARRIVES 31 MAY

BK010914 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] An SRV radio and television delegation led by Comrade Le Quy, vice chairman of the Central Radio and Television Commission, arrived at 1100 on 31 May for visit to the PRK at the invitation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Health. Many cadres from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Health were on hand at Pochentong Airport to welcome the delegation.

LAOS, KAMPUCHEA TO EXCHANGE RADIO, TV PROGRAMS

BK281135 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 May (KPL) -- Laos and Kampuchea are to exchange radio and TV programs, according to minutes of the talks signed here on May 26.

The signing of this document is a further step in the implementation of the 1981 memorandum on ideological coordination among the three Indochinese countries with a view to commonly fighting against enemies and for national construction. The two sides agreed to exchange news, reportages, interviews, pictures and other materials.

Signing the minutes were, on the Lao side, director of the Lao national radio Chaleun Vongsam-Ang, and, on the Kampuchean side, the president of Kampuchean people's radio.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES FIRST NEPALESE AMBASSADOR

BK091251 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Vientiane, 9 Jun (OANA/KPL) -- The first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Laos, Khagajeet Baral, yesterday presented credentials to President Souphanouvong.

The president and the Nepalese ambassador, on this occasion, had a cordial discussion and expressed their satisfaction over the efforts in strengthening of relations of friendship between the Lao and Nepalese people.

SOUPHANOUVONG TO BE INVITED TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK281145 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (KPL) -- 'Abd al-Jabir 'Abd al-Majid Salman, minister of education and special envoy of the Iraqi president, arrived here yesterday.

The minister is to present Lao President Souphanouvong an invitation from the Iraqi president to participate in the 7th summit Nonaligned Movement which will be held this year in the Republic of Iraq.

'MISLED' PEOPLE SURRENDER TO KHONG AUTHORITIES

BK031212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A number of misled compatriots, who decided to give themselves up, surrendered together with their arms to the local administration of Khong district in Champassak Province on 27 April.

These compatriots had fled the country after being deceived by the enemy propaganda. They later became spies and commandos for the enemies, carrying out subversive activities against our people in accordance with the dark scheme of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists -- in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary elements -- to obstruct national construction and development in Laos as well as in the other Indochinese countries. After their surrender, these compatriots said that the hegemonist scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique is extremely cunning and notorious and that if we fail to heighten our vigilance we will be seriously affected by the scheme.

Upon their surrender, they were warmly welcomed and pardoned by the local administration. Each of them was determined to become a good citizen and live in accordance with the policy of the party and state.

DELEGATION ATTENDS FRENCH YOUTH CONGRESS

OW091510 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 9 -- A Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union delegation led by Pham Chanh Truc, secretary of its Central Committee, recently attended the national congress of the French Communist Youth Movement.

The Vietnamese delegation exchanged views with a French youth delegation led by Josione Voyant, Secretariat member of the French Communist Youth Movement. A display of Vietnamese photos, newspapers, books and arts was arranged at the "avant garde" weekly festival by the Vietnamese delegation and the Union of Vietnamese Youth and Students in France.

SRV GREETES MPR ON ANNIVERSARY OF TRADE RELATIONS

OW100747 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, June 10 -- Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section in the Vietnam Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has sent his warmest greetings to his Mongolian counterpart, Choynoryn Suren, over the 25th anniversary of the establishment of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

His message says: "We are very happy to note that over the past 25 years the economic and trade relations between our two countries have been constantly developed, thus actively contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia. The Vietnamese revolution's victories in fighting as well as in production have been inseparable from the wholehearted support and great assistance of the Soviet Union, Mongolia and the other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism."

"On this occasion," the message goes on, "on behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, I would like to express our sincere and profound thanks to the fraternal Mongolian government and people for your valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past as well as in socialist construction and national defence at present, especially in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism."

The message wishes the Mongolian people under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by esteemed Comrade Y. Tsedenbal many new and still bigger successes in socialist construction. It wishes the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two countries ever-lasting and the economic and trade ties between Vietnam and Mongolia further development.

On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac has also sent a message of greetings to his Mongolian counterpart Y. Ochir.

TRUONG CHINH VISITS HANOI PHOTO EXHIBIT

BK091300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, recently visited a photo exhibition on the children's movement organized by the paper THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG and the Vietnam photographic artists association at exhibiting house No. 29 in Hanoi.

Accompanying Truong Chinh were Cu Huy Can, vice minister of culture, and Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Comrades Le Tran, editor-in-chief of THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG, and Dinh Dang Dinh, secretary general of the Vietnam photographic artists association, escorted Truong Chinh to see 172 photos submitted by 69 artists throughout the country which are on display at the exhibition house.

The lively photos depict the Vietnamese children's activities in various regions. They also reflect the children's movement to implement the "five teachings" of President Ho Chi Minh, the movement for a thousand flowers and good deeds as offerings to the glorious party and the Tran Quoc Toan youth movement for setting out to work.

Truong Chinh, in a cordial talk to representatives of the artists, members of the organizing committee and Hanoi children, praised the photographers for producing many good photos on various movements, especially the Vietnamese children's movement to implement the "five teachings" of President Ho Chi Minh. Truong Chinh urged photographers to pay profound attention to reality and to produce many more valuable artistic photos depicting the revolutionary spirit, intelligence and the courage of the Vietnamese people, especially the children.

GRAIN PRODUCTION, MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE HELD

OWO91351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] On 7 and 8 June on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tran Phoung, Council of Ministers vice chairman, held a conference in Hanoi with representatives of people's committees and food services of provinces and municipalities from Binh Tri Thien northward and representatives of ministries and sectors at the central level to discuss measures for mobilizing grain for the 5th month and spring rice crops in accordance with the spirit of the 1 June resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning guidelines and measures for resolving the national food problem for the immediate future.

The participants discussed and further grasped the major viewpoints of the party and state regarding food which were mentioned in Directive No. 120 of the Political Bureau and the recent resolution of the Council of Ministers which stressed that the leading guideline is to strive, with our country's own force, to resolve the food problem nationwide and which points out the localities' responsibilities in contributing, together with the people countrywide, to resolving the food problem and meeting this year's major objectives in grain production and mobilization.

DAILY REPORTS MEETING AGRICULTURAL CONTRACTS

BK091712 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on conferences held in Haiphong and Vinh Phu to review the implementation of contracts in agriculture]

[Text] A conference was held recently in Haiphong Municipality to review the implementation of Directive No. 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Resolution No. 24 of the municipal party committee on the use of product contracts in agriculture.

The product contract system has been implemented throughout four crop seasons -- the crops of three of the seasons have been harvested -- and several conferences have been held in Haiphong to review and draw upon the experiences in implementing the system in order to improve the system constantly, develop the positive aspects of the system and overcome the deficiencies and shortcomings in the course of organizing and guiding the implementation of contracts. In this conference, suggestions made by the primary production installations were emphasized. The suggestions deal with the task of motivating cadres and cooperative members to develop their mastery and sense of responsibility; look for outstanding problems, negativism and newly emerging contradictions; and contribute to remedying errors and mistakes in the application of product contracts.

From the ideological viewpoint, many of these suggestions confirm that product contracts have in fact motivated the families of cooperative members -- especially the workers awarded the contracts -- to link their responsibility to their interests in all works, thereby creating new changes in agricultural production and bringing about good results in several respects. Nevertheless, while emphasizing the material incentives for workers, a number of units have failed to lay proper emphasis on political motivation and ideological education to enhance the workers' sense of responsibility for developing the cooperatives and making contributions to the state. The failure to do so has led some people to care only for their personal interests and to neglect common tasks.

In some cooperatives, cadres have neglected operational control and supervision of the cooperatives work in order to concentrate on caring for the work on contracted rice-fields. The participants in all the reviewing conferences have advocated single-mindedly that, in order to evaluate the system correctly, it is important to firmly grasp the principles of Directive No. 100 and adopt an objective attitude toward studying the present situation agricultural production scrupulously and specifically in each primary production installation. On this basis, the true nature of outstanding problems, shortcomings and newly emerging contradictions will be assessed so that effective action can be taken to resolve and overcome them.

A conference was also held in Vinh Phu Province recently to review the implementation of Directive No. 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracts in agriculture. Among the 518 agricultural cooperatives in the province, the product contracts for rice and secondary food crops have been used in 508 cooperatives, for sugarcane in 13 cooperatives, for tea in 71 cooperatives, for lacquer trees in 41 cooperatives, for palms in 81 cooperatives, for pineapple in 11 cooperatives, for forestry work in 4 cooperatives, for pig raising in 450 cooperatives -- in the form of supplying feed in 47 cooperatives through allocating land to animal husbandry and in 25 cooperatives by using farms -- for draft and breeding animal raising in 71 cooperatives, for fish raising in 181 cooperatives, and for other professions and jobs in 80 cooperatives.

Although the time for experimentally implementing the contract system was still short and although we have had to expand it amid conditions of diversified production in a midland province where the supply of technical materials is still very limited, the implementation of product contracts in agriculture, together with some of the state's new policies, has promoted the development of production and the successful application of technological innovations.

However, in applying the new contract system during the past three crop seasons, some cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province failed to manage well the means of production, draft force, production costs and labor norms -- still too low. In some other cooperatives, the operational control of the management section and production teams is still loose. In many cooperatives, the seed specialist teams have been eliminated and the cooperative members are entrusted with the seeding task. As a result, rice has not been transplanted as planned by the cooperatives. There have also been cooperatives where the managerial control of harvest and finished products is loosely exercised.

In order to improve the product contract system in agricultural cooperatives continually, Vinh Phu Province has adopted the guidelines for reorganizing production in a positive manner; arranging production means along the lines of intensive and specialized cultivation; generally developing cultivation, animal raising and other professions and jobs; and effectively applying scientific and technical innovations to production. The provincial authorities will continue to reorganize and redivide labor within cooperatives and the province and further improve the distribution of income to ensure the fulfillment of the three interests and obligations to the state and to increase the capital accumulation for cooperatives to recycle production.

NONALIGNED COMMITTEE REJECTS RESOLUTION ON TIMOR

BK071224 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0920 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] New York, 7 Jun (ANTARA) -- A report from Havana, Cuba, has indicated that the Political Committee of the Coordination Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries now conferring there has rejected a paragraph on East Timor inserted by Cuba (the host country) in the conference's draft declaration. The rejected paragraph read "The conference reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in keeping with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions."

The report says that 32 member states rejected the proposal while only 9 voted for its inclusion. It stated that after a two-hour debate the chairman of the political committee meeting concluded that a consensus had been reached to reject the paragraph on East Timor to be incorporated in the draft declaration.

The countries defending the paragraph on East Timor were Angola, Algeria, Cape Verde, Cuba, Guinea Bissau, Grenada, Nicaragua, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

It was remarkable that except the former Portuguese colonies, not any African state except Algeria was in support. The other three countries supporting the paragraph were Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. The African countries that remained silent included those which used to support the cause of the Fretilin (rebellious group in East Timor) like Guinea, Zimbabwe, Mali, Rwanda, Tanzania, Benin, Madagascar, Uganda, Ghana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Upper Volta, Togo, Seychelles and Sierra Leone.

Of the 32 countries in support of the Indonesian position to obliterate the paragraph were nearly all Arab countries, and African states like Senegal, Chad, Liberia, Comoros, Lesotho, Tunisia, and Egypt. They are: Bangladesh, Qatar, Oman, Pakistan, Jordan, Senegal, Singapore, Peru, Suriname, North Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Kuwait, Chad, Malta, Iraq, India, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Comoros, Argentina, Panama, Liberia, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Malaysia, Lesotho, and Tunisia.

Some of those countries stated their support not relevant to the substance but on the procedural basis, namely considering that the paragraph on East Timor was not included in the declarations drafted by the non-aligned foreign ministers at New Delhi and in New York in 1981.

Indonesian Deputy Permanent Representative at the UN Ambassador Hasjim Djalal, in his statement answering all attacks against Indonesia from the former Portuguese colonies, particularly Mozambique, reminded that Indonesia, including East Timor province, held general elections a month ago. He also indicated that the Southeast Asian and other countries as regional groups had not broached the East Timor question because they considered that it was no longer necessary to deal with it in an international forum.

Djalal also stated that since its integration East Timor had become an integral part of Indonesia and therefore Indonesia would continue to oppose any effort to bring up the East Timor question in international forums.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON WEST AFRICA TOUR

BK081215 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1131 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Jun (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in appraising his recent tour of several West African countries has said that it has been successful in restoring Indonesia's presence in that continent.

According to the foreign minister in his interview with ANTARA correspondent Ismail Albanjar, the countries which he visited during his ten-day tour had welcomed and appreciated the initiative taken by Indonesia to open diplomatic relations with them.

The Indonesian foreign minister's good will tour (26 May through 5 June) covered four West African countries, respectively Senegal, Gambia, Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

During the tour, agreements had been signed for the opening of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and these countries, such as Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

A similar agreement had already been signed with Senegal in New York in 1980. Indonesia would in the very near future open its embassy in Dakar (Senegal), which according to schedule would also cover several other West African countries, the foreign minister said.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar further disclosed that the countries of Africa had never forgotten Indonesia's support in their independence struggle, such as at the Asian-African conference in Bandung in 1955. This subject was always touched upon in his discussions with African leaders, he said.

The foreign minister further said that Indonesia was desirous of improving cooperation with the African countries, mainly technical cooperation. Several offers for support from Indonesia in the framework of interdeveloping countries technical cooperation had been accepted by these countries, which however still needed further discussions and which would be undertaken and signed by the Indonesian ambassador assigned to that region.

The foreign minister mentioned in this connection a possible cooperation agreement with the Ivory Coast on robusta coffee. Indonesia and the Ivory Coast, the foreign minister continued, are the biggest robusta coffee producers in the world. If cooperation could be achieved between the two countries, they could jointly face the quota problem as well as prevent competing against each other, the minister added.

On the problem of East Timor, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that at his meetings with his four counterparts the problem had always been touched upon.

The stand of the African countries on that problem had obviously changed in Indonesia's favour.

He expressed the hope that in the coming UNGA session the number of African countries supporting Indonesia and who were against the resolution of East Timor, would be increasing.

Gambia supported Indonesia at the last UNGA voting on East Timor. Senegal, Gabon and the Ivory Coast abstained.

The Foreign Minister after winding up his good will tour of West Africa, left for New York to attend the UN special session on disarmament. He is to deliver his speech Thursday 10 June.

PRESIDENT SUHARTO PROMOTES LOCAL OIL PRODUCTION

BK081250 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1205 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 8 June (ANTARA) -- President Suharto has appealed to foreign oil companies operating in Indonesia to support the execution of the government policy which is aimed at encouraging and at increasing the role and capability of national entrepreneurs.

The president made the appeal when he inaugurated the 11th annual convention of the Indonesian Petroleum Association (IPA) at Kartini Hall here Tuesday.

"It is only fair and natural if national entrepreneurs have breathing space and can grow and expand healthily in their own homeland," the president said.

"The national entrepreneurs have now greater ability than before, partly due to the transfer of technology in the framework of cooperation with foreign companies, which is also encouraged by the IPA, the president pointed out.

Today Indonesia is capable of producing crude oil of about 1.5 million barrels per day. Out of this total (?production) part is the product of cooperation with foreign companies, the president continued.

From the above-mentioned production, more than 20 percent of Indonesia's crude oil is produced by off-shore drillings which require the application of a more advanced technology. In addition Indonesia is also a major exporter of liquefied natural gas.

These facts illustrate how great the role is of the cooperation between Indonesia and foreign oil companies in the development of the oil industry in the country, the president said.

The president further hoped that this role would remain positive and constructive. It is therefore extremely important to have the understanding of the foreign companies towards the spirit, direction and objective of Indonesia's development.

The government appeals for understanding of all foreign investors that the opportunity to invest their capital and to gain profit must have a concrete function in advancing Indonesia's economy and in increasing the prosperity of its people, the head of state said.

In his address the president also pointed [words indistinct] big waste, due to priority being given to oil production. He also said that many gas resources had been discovered, which still had not been exploited. He pointed out that natural gas had many prospects.

On preservation and conservation of the natural environment, the president said that the problem had close connections with exploration, production, exploitation and transport of oil. "We are aware that these problems cannot always go harmoniously and congruously", he said.

Regardless of how the progress of life requires petroleum and natural gas, the ultimate objective is the well-being and prosperity of mankind. It is useless that in exploiting the natural resources, the exploitation itself will eventually damage the natural and human environments, the president added.

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION RUMORS

BK031624 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The Indonesian minister of finance, Ali Wardhana, denied rumours today that the government intended to devalue the rupiah.

He acknowledged that a flight of capital had occurred, possibly because of such rumours, but he assured the parliamentary State Budget Commission that the outflow was within reasonable limits and was more than offset by foreign capital inflow. He said the outflow had occurred despite repeated denials by the government that it intended to devalue.

Indonesia last devalued the rupiah in November 1978, bringing the rate to 625 rupiahs from 415 rupiahs per U.S. dollar.

He put the amount of foreign capital entering the country in the first quarter of this year at (?800) million U.S. dollars, more than had entered the country in the whole of the preceding nine months.

For a country adhering to a free foreign exchange traffic, an outflow of funds is always to be expected, he said. He noted that the government in its export-promotion package issued last January went even further in its foreign exchange policy by giving exporters full freedom with their export proceeds without requiring them to deposit the money in an Indonesian foreign exchange bank.

GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE RELIANCE ON OIL INCOME

BK071248 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1126 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Jun (ANTARA) -- Indonesia's income from internal taxes during fiscal 1982-1983 has been targeted at a total of about 2.5 trillion rupiahs in line with the government's policy to gradually reduce the country's dependence on petroleum exports for most developmental funds.

To this end the directorate general of taxes has launched a drive among its units and employees to step up work efficiency in the collection of taxes.

To identify more and new potential sources of fiscal income and intensify extension services to taxpayers. [paragraph as received]

Finance Minister Ali Wardhana, speaking at the installation of a number of new officials at the directorate general of taxes here Monday, said Indonesia cannot continue indefinitely to rely on petroleum exports as a source of development funds.

At present, no less than 70 per cent of the state revenues was accounted for by income from oil but in the long run this situation would have to change and income from internal taxes would progressively have to play a bigger role as a source of developmental funds.

The total amount targeted as income from taxes during the 1982-83 budget year was RP2.5 trillion compared to RP1.8 trillion during the 1981-82 budget year.

SUHARTO MEETS MINISTERS ON FOREIGN AID NEEDS

BK020929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Jun (AFP) -- President Suharto today met his economic ministers to discuss Indonesia's need of foreign aid for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

"We cannot say yet how much we need," a spokesman for the Finance Ministry said.

However, there have been suggestions that Indonesia could ask its creditor countries for more loans than the previous year due to the current drop in its oil revenues as the result of an oil production cut of around 18 percent in line with the decisions of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Indonesia is a member.

The creditor countries, which belong to the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), will meet in Amsterdam next week to deal with Indonesia's requirement of foreign exchange.

The minister for industry, finance and economy, Widjojo Mitisastro, is scheduled to leave for Holland this weekend to attend the meeting. Indonesia received \$2.1 billion from the IGGI for fiscal 1981-82.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserve has dropped from \$7.342 to \$6.514 million, according to Finance Minister Ali Wardhana.

Indonesia's economic growth also dropped from 9 percent in 1980 to 8.2 percent last year, he told parliament last night. The drop was caused by the world economic recession which had affected the economy of most countries in the world, he said.

"We are lucky because our economic growth is still higher than that of many developing countries," he added. The cut in oil production from 1.6 to 1.3 million barrels a day has affected Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings from this commodity but its gas exports have increased due to growing overseas demand. Mining Minister Subroto has expressed optimism that the world oil situation will improve in the third quarter of the year as there are indications that the demand for oil will rise.

FLOODS IN SOUTH SUMATERA KILL 137, DESTROY HOMES

BK031123 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1055 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Palembang, 3 Jun (ANTARA) -- Floods engulfing three south Sumatera districts Tuesday [1 June] night killed 137 people and flushed away 441 homes and several bridges.

Caused by the overflowing of the rivers Komering, Lengkap and Enim, the floods also destroyed five elementary school buildings, five mosques, one village administration office and a rice mill.

Reports collected by ANTARA up till Thursday morning said 39 persons were still missing as a result of the deluge which reached depths of 3 to 4 meters.

The floods hit Pengandonan and Simpang districts in the Ogan Komering Ulu rency with a population of 39,395 and 50,200 respectively. In the Muara Enim rency the floods devastated parts of the Tanjung Agung district which is inhabited by 54,042 people. Most of the homes destroyed by the floods had been located on the banks of the overflowing rivers.

The entire extent of material damage incurred by the population in the form of drowned cattle [words indistinct].

A team of provincial administration officers Thursday left Palembang by helicopter to survey the stricken areas.

DIRECT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM NOW IN USE

BK271455 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Indonesia now can directly communicate with 50 foreign countries through the international communications hookup. The marketing junior director of the telecommunications public corporation, Nurcahyo, told newsmen in Medan yesterday that Indonesia has for some time been using the 480-channel undersea telecommunications cable between Jakarta and Singapore. There now are 120 earth stations throughout Indonesia to facilitate communications between the provinces.

He told a gathering of telecommunications subscribers in Medan that there are 100 towns in Indonesia which have direct long distance telecommunications connection.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR PROPOSES AID PROJECTS TO WESTERN SAMOA

BK091315 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Malaysia has proposed a number of projects to Western Samoa in the context of strengthening bilateral relations. One of these is the possibility of joint venture projects in the plantation industry. Radio Television Malaysia correspondent Lukman Halim reports:

[Begin recording] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed points out the private sector will be encouraged to invest in the plantation industry, such as coconut, palm oil and rubber. However, he did not rule out the possibility of government-owned companies such as (Guthrie) and (Harrison and Cropfield) venturing into the field. The prime minister said this to Malaysian newsmen in Apia, the capital of Western Samoa, today.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir had earlier held talks with his Western Samoan counterpart, Vaai Kolone. He said his discussion with the prime minister of Western Samoa was essentially the same with the talks he had with the prime ministers of Fiji and Tonga. They discussed the possibility of giving assistance to Western Samoa in the training of officers in relevant fields of development appropriate to the country's requirement.

He said Samoan leaders would also be invited to visit Malaysia on study tours to see the cocoa and coconut industries and rural development programs. The prime minister said he had also offered places to Samoan officers to follow training courses in administration in income or in other organizations, such as broadcasting, customs and the like.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the technical aids Malaysia offered were mainly in trading and study tours and also sending experts to Western Samoa should the need arise. In fact, Malaysians have been sent to various countries to help in the field of computers. The prime minister added that besides Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa, Malaysia also offered similar assistance to the Solomon Islands in the Pacific and Oman in West Asia. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the Samoan leaders, just like their counterparts in Fiji and Tonga, were very receptive to Malaysia's aid proposals. Lukman Halim from Apia, Western Samoa. [end recording]

BRIEFS

BAN ON EXPORT OF CRUDE PALM OIL -- The government has imposed a 3-month ban on export of crude palm oil from Peninsular Malaysia and has frozen the issuing of new licenses for refiners. The deputy minister of trade and industry, Datuk Sharif Abdul Samad, said today that the step was taken following recommendations by the task force committee comprising officials from his ministry, the Ministry of Primary Industries and the Treasury. The temporary ban was in view of the shortage of domestic supply of crude palm oil. As a result of the shortage, 17 of the 48 refineries in Peninsular Malaysia had ceased operations temporarily. The 48 refineries have a combined capacity of 2.8 million tons. Datuk Sharif said his ministry would monitor the supply situation before deciding on the lifting of the ban. Latest available statistics showed that for the first 9 months of last year, export of processed palm oil increased to 1.75 million tons from 1.55 million tons during the same period in 1980. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 May 82 BK]

SINGAPORESENIOR ASEAN OFFICIALS ASSEMBLE IN SINGAPORE

BK091345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Singapore 9 Jun (AFP) -- Senior officials from the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) assembled here tonight for a 2-day meeting beginning tomorrow to prepare for the 15th ASEAN foreign ministers conference opening Monday.

The officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand will prepare the final position papers for the ministers on Cambodia and on the progress of economic cooperation among member nations.

They will also prepare the agenda for the 3-day meeting which will bring together the five foreign ministers: Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia, Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, Suppiah Dhanabalan of Singapore and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand.

The high-powered Philippine delegation will also include the minister for economic planning, Placido Mapa Jr, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Emanuel Pelaez.

Observers from Brunei, which is slated to become independent next year, and Papua New Guinea will also attend the meeting.

The foreign ministers' conference will be formally opened by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Monday afternoon, in the presence of the diplomatic corps, Cabinet ministers and invited guests.

The ministers will then conduct their deliberations behind closed doors.

A final plenary is expected to be held Wednesday evening.

The next 2 days will be devoted to discussions between ASEAN foreign ministers and ASEAN's six so-called "dialogue partners".

They will start with a meeting between the ASEAN ministers and leaders of the six delegations: U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street, Canadian Foreign Secretary Mark Macguigan, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi, New Zealand's Foreign Minister Warren Cooper and President of the Council of the European Communities, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

The ASEAN five will also hold individual meetings with all the six dialogue partners.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who attended last year's post-ASEAN dialogue meeting, will not be coming this year because of the meeting coincides the special United Nations General Assembly session.

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE'S EXTERNAL DEBT -- Singapore, 19 May (AFP) -- Singapore's external debt shrank from 1.02 billion dollars (486 million U.S.) in 1978 to 896 million (426 million U.S.) last year, according to figures published here today. External debt accounted for only 5.2 percent of the total government debt compared with 10.9 percent 5 years ago and with foreign reserves of 15.49 billion (7.4 billion U.S.) and exports of 44.29 billion dollars (21.1 billion U.S.) last year. This healthy reserves and exports backing is expected to help the island state to stand on its own in raising funds from abroad for development projects. Singapore's debt-service ratio was only 2 percent in 1981, down for 4.9 percent in 1977. Furthermore, its external debt was only 5.8 percent of its reserves in 1981, down from 6.8 percent in 1980. The BUSINESS TIMES gave two reasons for the fall in external debt: 1) The government has repaid much of what is owed to foreign creditors, and 2) The government has not borrowed from international capital markets for several years. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0542 GMT 19 May 82 BK]

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